Democratic Union State Ticket. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE. MATTHEW L BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD. Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS. Of Clinton County.

Another Victory -- Island Ten Fallen! Again we chronicle another victory for the Federal arms. The Union flag waves in triumph over another stronghold of the rebels. Island Ten is occupied by the Union forces. The telegraph advises us that General Pore has captured three rebel Generals, six thousand prisoners, one hundred siege pieces, small arms, tents, wagons. horses and provisions, without the loss of a single man. Laus Deo!

The capitulation of Island Ten and the defeat of the rebel army at Corinth will again open the Mississippi to the commerce of the Union.

On to Richmond !

The Division of the grand army of the Potomac under Gen. McDowkll, one of the most, if not the most accomplished officer in the service, has commenced the seige of Yorktown. This position is defended by the Division of the rebel army under Gen. MAGRUDER, numbering, it is reported, about 35,000 men. The York river route is the shortest and easiest from the Chesapeake to Richmond, and the reduction of Yorktown accomplished, the rebel capital will soon be in possession of the Federal forces. Gen. McCleller is reported to have said to the President that he would have possession of Richmond by the 15th of April, or resign his command. This officer has organized the finest and best appointed army in the world, and his military repu tation now depends upon his ability to successfully move them. Great results in the field are achieved by rapid and decisive action, and never allowing the enemy an opportunity to reorganize after defeat. If success does not attend the army of the Potomae, it will be the failure of the offi-

Not Satisfied. A few weeks ago the Republicans were lauding the patriotism and no-partyism of Senator Wargur. They even conceded he was a Union ist of the right stripe, although a professed Democrat, and stating that he should adhere to Democratic principles. But it appears that in his case, as it will in that of all who are or may be situated like him, the Republicans will not accept any as Union men who will not swallow all Republican measures. The sinking of party during the war the Republicans have made a test of loyalty to the Government. Governor WRIGHT has cheerfully supported, and is willing to support, all measures for the overthrow of the rebeis in arms and for the restoration of the Union as formed and administered by the fathers of the Republic, but it seems he is unwilling to repudiate his life long avowed principles by supporting distinctive Republican party measures, and there fore his devotion to the Union is doubted. The

thus alludes to him: Hon. Joseph A. Wright, appointed by Governor Morton United States Senator from Indiana in place of Bright, traitor, expelled, begins his Senatorial career by a vehement speech against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. His speech is remarkable for its intense proslavery spirit. He referred to the laws of Indiana prohibiting the African race from holding real estate, and thought if Congress passed this bill "setting all the slaves loose," it would be necessary to enact a law like that of Indiana, for the District of Columbia.

St. Louis Democrat, a radical Republican paper,

The Indianapolis Journal expressed great satisfaction over the appointment of Gov. WRIGHT as one eminently fit to be made, and it published with expressions of intense approbation his speech accepting the appointment and defining his position, but we have looked in vain for the publication of the speech of Governor Morron's appointee against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia

Another Republican paper, the Valparaiso Republic, thus expresses the Republican disappoint-

"He has certainly, in the outset, disappointed the expectations of his friends, but it is some consolation to know that his time is short, and that his successor will take warning by his fate, and avoid the errors into which he has fallen." This is the way the Republicans illustrate their

no-partyism. They applauded to the echo the sentiment indorsed by Senator WEIGHT: "Away rai Davis was ordered up to Col. Osterhaus's as with all party creeds, party platforms, and party prejudices or party conventions, until we again have a country;" but when he opposes a purely Republican party proposition, then they are thankful "his time is short." No Democrat can expeet any sympathy or support from Republicans unless be is now willing to swallow the Chicago anything short of Garrison Abolitionism.

Another Straw.

ZIONSVILLE, BOONE Co., April 7th, 1862. MR. Epiron: The election at this place went off highly satisfactory to day. The Democrats have achieved a great victory in electing all their men on the "Union Democratic" ticket by a big majority (57) only lacking very few of casting one third as many more votes as the Republicans did for their nominees. After the election was over three "load and prolonged cheers" were given for the "Union Democratic party" and for the officers who were elected.

This town and township gave a large majority for President Lincoln, it must be remembered. Augusta went Democratic also vesterday.

Yours. A LOYALIST. ANOTHER.

The Democracy of Dubuque, Iowa, send greeting to the Democracy of the whole Union on the success of the Democratic city ticket in that city on Monday last.

STILL ANOTHER. Acros, April 8, 1862. Ma. Epirok:-I am bappy to inform you that old Franklin (Marion County) is still sound to the core. The election vesterday passed off smoothly and resulted in the triumphant election of the entire Democratic ticket, consisting of Rasdell for Trustee, Morgan for Justice of the Peace, Brumley, Barnett and Nelson as Constables-the last named gentleman being a Bell position along a fence in open view of the ene- of the Royals, is one of the most distinguished

This victory is peculiarly gretifying, as it was achieved over the combination formed by the Republicans and their allies. DEMOCRAT.

THE EARLY FATHERS. - For half a century after the establishment of the present Government, it] gress possessed no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the makers of the Constitution never interfered with slavery there. Have the Republicans redeemed their pledge to restore the policy of "the early fathers," or have they violated it? - Milieaukee

slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the good faith of the Government, their post. For two hours and ten minutes did pledged to Maryland and Virginia. But what do | Sigel's iron hail fall thick as autumn leaves, futhe Republicans care for "good faith?"

Township Election.

The vote cast in this township on Monday was light, about one-half the usual number. The Republicans elected their candidate for Trustee pact line of bayonets. They turned and fled. and three Constables, and the Democrats one Again Sigel advanced his line, making another Constable. Relatively, in the vote cast, there is quite a Democratic gain over the election last spring. With a little effort the whole Democrat- shell of the enemy falling upon them, and the ic ticket could have been elected.

Dayton City Election.

The election for city officers at Dayton, Ohio, was warmly contested. GILLESPIE, the Independent Democratic candidate, was elected over the Republican candidate by 168 majority. All the Independent candidates on the general city ticket were also elected. Last fall Top, the Union candidate for Governor, received 492 majority over JEWETT, Democrat. This is another indication that a healthy reaction is taking place was added to the already long list of triumphs in public sentiment, which will increase in clustering around the old starry flag. strength until the Government is again placed in the hands of conservatives. Keep the ball

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial. The Battle of Pea Hidge.

BY AN OFFICER IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Ens. Com:-The battle of Pea Ridge was emphatically the Buena Vista of this war. Commencing on the morning of the 6th of March, by the attack of the combined Confederate forces upon Gen. Sigel's Division, then stationed at Bentonville, Gen. Sigel sending his train ahead and reserving one battery, with between eight hundred and a thousand men, commenced one of those masterly retreats which have already rendered his name famous. Planting a portion of his guns, with his infantry to sustain them, he would pour the grape and shell into their advancing squadrons, until, quailing before the murderous fire, they would break in confusion. Before they could re-form, Sigel would limber up and fall back behind another portion of his battery, planted at another turn in the road. Here the same scene would be gone through with, and

so on continuously for ten miles. What made this march a more difficult achieve ment was the condition of the roads, which were many places very narrow and badly cut up. This brought General Sigel's Division to the west end of Pea Ridge, where he formed a junc tion with Generals Davis and Carr's Divisions. Night coming on, strong pickets were placed, the teams corralled, and the soldiers lay upon their

During this day, General Curtis was diligently preparing earthwork defenses, cutting timber,&c., to check the progress of the enemy along the Fayetteville road, where they were confidently expected by him. During the day and night of the 6th, Van Dorn moved his entire forces around the west side of our army, Gen. Price occupying the Fayetteville road north of General Curtis's camp, while McColloch and McIntosh lay north of Gen. Sigel. The Confederate forces fronting South, Price's forces formed their left wing. The distance of the main bodies of the wings of each army apart was near three miles, thus forming in fact four distinct armies. Van Dorn and Price being opposed to Gen. Curtis, who had with him Gen. Davis's, Carr's and Asboth's Divisions, while McCulloch and McIntosh were opposed to Sigel, who had but one Division, that of Gen. Osterhaus. Gen. Curtis was compelled to make a change of front; in doing this he withdrew all his forces from the South range of hills, except a few companies to guard the Fayetteville road, and placed them almost two miles North, their front resting on the brow of a range of hills front-

ing to the North. On the 7th the battle commenced on the right of our column, and raged furiously during the entire day, Col. Carr's division bearing the brunt of it on our side. The Confederates, owing to their immense superior numbers, the numerous and deep ravines and the thick brush which covered the hills, succeeded in driving our right wing from the ground occupied in the morning. The loss here was severe on both sides, the short range at which the fighting was done giving the rebel shot guns, which were loaded with from fifteen to twenty buck shot each, great advantage over our more deadly but single balls. The Confederate forces camped on the battle ground, while our right wing fell back about from one half mile to a mile. The entire fighting ground occupied by this portion of the armies did not exceed threefourths of a mile in diameter.

The fighting on the left wing, this day, proceeded with various changes, and occupied a far greater field, extending over a space of from one and a haif to two miles. McCulioch commenced moving his forces to the south and east, evident ly intending to form a junction with Van Dorn and Price, and by so doing surround our entire army on three sides, at the same time cut off to tally all hope of retreat of our forces. General Sigel, detecting this movement, sent forward three pieces of flying artillery, with a supporting force of cavalry, to take a commanding position and delay their movements until the infantry could be brought up into proper position for an

These pieces had hardly obtained their position and opened fire when an overwhelming force of the enemy's cavalry came down upon them like a whirlwind, driving our cavairy, scattering them and capturing the artillery and setting it on fire. This onslaught, which was made in the most handsome style, allowed their infantry to reach unmolested the cover of a dense wood. West of this wood was a large open field. Here, and in the surrounding wood, a protracted struggle en sistance; and our forces, thus strengthened, finally routed and drove the enemy in all directions. McCulloch, McIntosh and a number of the Con-

federate officers were killed. Thus while the Confederate forces had been successful on our right, we had been equally successful on our left. The morale, however, was in our tavor. The discipline of our troops enabling our defeated wing to remain compactly platform, and soon they will not be satisfied with together, while their defeated right, owing to their lack of discipline and loss of commanding

officers, was verp much disorganized. During the night of the 7th both armies lay upon their arms. The Confederates, however, him. We want no such men, no such ex-par managed to form a junction of all their forces upon the ground held by their left wing, which

was naturally a position of great strength. The morning of the 8th was one of the deep-tracts. est anxiety on the part of our army. The Con- Organize the Democracy in every township and federate forces held the only road for our retreat; village, in every county and city, in every State 1859. Also, to his method of bleaching and pressing. both armies had drawn their lines close. The of the North, West, South and East. Victory woods and fulls literally swarmed with foes. The awaits us at the ballot box. With the return of prisoners we had taken assured us that the Con Democratic rule will come Union, peace, prosfederates were perfectly sanguine of capturing perity and the enjeyment of all the constitutional our entire force, together with all our supplies. rights that attaches to American citizenship. The They outnumbered as three to one; besides, our Democracy still strive to save the Union. Unmen were much exhausted with two days' fight- organized, they may be defeated; thoroughly oring and the loss of sleep-the nights being too ganized, and they will prove invincible. Ballots cold to sleep without fire, and our proximity to for Abolitionists, buyonets for rebels, Siamese the evemy, and posinou, not allowing us to build twins unlissolubly connected, the death of the fires along our advance lines. Near a thousand first destroys the latter, and rice versa. of our men were dead or wounded. Both parties

apparent certainty of success and hopes of plun der; the other, determined to conquer or die. Visit of English Army Officers-What The rising sun was saluted with the smoke and roar of cannon Colonel Carr's division was Colonel Lysons, Assistant Adjutant General of strengthened by a large part of Colonel Davis's the Commander in Chief of the British army; division-thus enabling our right wing barely to Colonel Percy, commanding the British Grenamaintain its position. Gen. Sigel baving learned dier Guards; the Lieutenant Colonel commandthe exact position of the enemy's batteries, com- ing the Fusileer Guards; Captain Gordon, Aidemenced to form his line of battle, by changing | de-Camp to Lord Paulet; Lieutenant the Earl of his front so as to face the right flank of the ene Dunmore, and other British officers of high note, w. w. learners geo. carrer p. l. n'kenxax my's position. Probably no movement during left this city recently for Canada, after having the war has shown more skill in the disposition spent some days in Washington, and having seen of forces, or caused as great destruction to the not a little of our army and our material of war. under the command of Colonel Coler, to take a rank and importance. Colonel Lysons, formerly my's batteries, which at once opened "re upon and thorough soldiers in England. He had much them. Immediately a battery of six of our to do with the organization of the British Volunguns (several of them 12 pounders, rifled,) were teers, and was sent to Canada to organize the thrown into line one hundred paces in the rear of Canadian militia at the time that war was expectour advincing infantry, on a rise of ground, ed to grow out of the Trent affair. Col. Percy, The 12th Missouri then wheeled into line, commanding the Grenadier Guards, ranks as a Supreme Court. with the 25th Illinois on their left, and anoth Brigadier General; and few brigadiers in the er battery of guns was similarly disposed a British service would object to exchange ranks was held by all American statesmen that Con. short distance behind them. Then another region with him. The Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fument and another battery wheeled into position sileer Guards constitute the "Household Briuntil thirty pieces of artiflery, each about fifteen gade," the choice and pet troops of England. or twenty paces from the other, were in a con. They are better paid than the line, more carefully tinuous line, with infantry lying down in front. recruited, and officered by the pure "blue blood" Each piece opened fire as it came in position. of England.

a terrible fire no human courage could stand. Jone Quincy Apams said that to abolish The crowded ranks of the enemy were decimated. their horses shot at their guns, large trees literalwdemolished; but the rebels stood bravely to rious as the avalanche, deadly as the simoon. One by one the rebel pieces ceased to play. Onward crept our infantry. Onward came Sigel and his terrible guns. Shorter and shorter became the range. No charge of theirs could face that iron hail, or dare to venture on that compartial change of front. Then came the order to charge the enemy in the woods, and those brave boys who had lain for hours with the hail and cannon of Sigel playing over them, rose up and dressed their ranks as if it were but an evening parade, and as the forward was given, the 25th Illinois moved in compact line, supported on the left by the 12th Missouri, acting as skirmishers, and on the right by the 22d Indiana. As they passed into the dense brush they were met by a terrible volley. This was answered by one as terrible and far more deadly. Volley followed volley; yet on, and on went that line of determined men. Steadily they pushed the rebel force until they gained more open ground. Here the Confederate forces broke in confusion and fled. The day was ours and the battle of Pea Ridge

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

The Democrats of To-Day, as in Times Past, the Real "Union savers"-They Prefer the Old Constitution of Washington and Franklin to the Proposed New One of Sumner, Garrison and Phillips-The Reorganization of the Democratic Party for Future Victories.

WASHINGTON, April 2. Previous to the Presidential election of 1860, the opponents of the Democratic party applied to its members many epithets of derision; but, among the catalogue of sarcastic appellations fixed upon us by Republicans and Abolitionists, none were uttered with such unction of scorn as those of "Union-savers" and "Union-shriekers." The valiant orators of Republicanism were in the habit of pointing their wit and adorning their denunciations of Democrats in general by calling them Union savers and shrickers. The people are now looking back to the admonitions of Democrats then spoken and written against the success of a sectional party based upon antagonism to the vital interests and institutions of a large number of the States of the Union, and thinking that the Democrats were not only earnest in their endeavors to save the Union, but that they took a very proper and prophetic view of th whole subject of Abolition sectionalism.

Democrats were in earnest. Democrats were right. And Democrats are to-day what they were derisively called then, Union-savers. And Abolition-Republicans and fanatics are to-day what they were then, scoffers and scorners of that grand Constitution and that noble Union of States which the fathers formed and bequeathed to us. Democrats do not pretend to be wiser than the founders of the Republic, but Republicans, who say it can not exist "part free and part slave," do assume more wisdom than they credit to either Madison or Hamilton, or all of the framers of the Constitution.

The Democracy prefer the Constitution made and signed by George Washington, Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Cotesworth Pickney, and other patriots and statesmen, to any new Constitution to be made by Lovejoy, Chandler, Phillips, Trumbull, Garrison, Sumner, and other crazy-nigger-huggers. Democrats fight for that old Constitution, and all the glories that cluster around it, and for this cause the masses of the Democratic party are willing, like Logan, Mc-Clernand, and Fouke and hundreds of other leaders from Illinois, to peril happiness, prosperity and life. They fight for the old and tried Constatution. But Republican-Abolition members of Congress tell us of a new Constitution-an emancipation Constitution-which they propose to have in the future; and for this they desire to war against not only secessionists, but against the Constitution and Union of our fathers. Democrats oppose the new to be Constitution and Union, but defend the Constitution and the Union as it was and is. For this purpose-to defend the Constitution and the rights of white men which are guaranteed by it-to insure personal liberty. freedom of the press-to secure the restoration of he seceded States and the stability of the Government, the Democratic party is re organizing.

Faithfully and patriotically the Democracy oined hands with all parties, Abolitionists included, for the purpose of subduing treason and rebellion. But the other political parties have deceived us, and, departing from the detense of the Constitution, are now endeavoring to turn the war into a magnificent John Brown raid for the extinction of slavery and the reduction of the Southern States to the condition of Territories. Therefore Democracy parts company with the motley cohorts of fanaticism, and calls upon her sons in every portion of the Union, North, West, South and East, to rally to the detence of constitutional liberty and the Union as it was, and, un der Democratic auspices, wiff be again.

The first meeting, consisting of about forty Democratic members of the Senate and House CRepresentatives, has already been held. Erastus Corning, of New York; W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; George H. Pendleton, J. R. Morris, C. A. White, and C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; McDougal and Latham, of California; Carlile and Willey, of Virginia; Crittenden and Wadsworth of Kentucky, and other conservative men from all portions of the Union, are joining in this grand effort to save the country from aboli-

The Democracy cast one million five hundred thousand votes at the Presidential election in 1860 in the Northern States, and this number is being increased from day to day. Soon another meeting will be held here in Washington, and an address will be issued calling the Democracy into and the preservation of the Government. No! call wid be genuine except as coming from the Representatives and Senators now in Congress from Democratic constituencies.

I made the last suggestion because it is currently reported that John W. Forney has, for sinister purposes, induced some so-called Demos. crats to issue a call for a convention to be held in Philadelphia. The Democracy is not follen so low as to need help from a man who became too mean, too base, too false, for the use of the meanest, basest and falsest of all men, James Buchanan. Forney is the only man who ever became so. filthy that old Buchanan himself would not use vevors of testimony in Forrest divorce cases, ex back door toadies to James Buchanan, and late dabsters in Cameronian war supply con-

they think of our froops. arty attacked, with so little loss to the attack. The names of the men will hardly convey to the ng party. He first ordered the 25th Illinois, American public an adequate idea of their real The fire of the entire line was directed so as to The officers came to see the army of the Po-

silence battery after battery of the enemy. Such tomac Before their departure their commanding

officer, Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, enjoined upon them to preserve the strictest incognito in traveling throughout the United States. He warned them that our hatred of Englishmen, and especially of British officers, was perfectly disbolical; and that as their friend, Dr. Russell, of the Times had informed them, social demornization and anarchy were so prevalent here that, if they were identified anywhere on the way as officers of the British army, they would probably be mobbed and murdered. They were, therefore, required to disguise themselves and their baggage. Extra whiskers were cropped, and the names of the owners painted off their traveling impedimenta. So thoroughly was this carried out that Captain Gordon was compelled by an Orderly of of General Williams to leave behind him in Montreal a trunk which bore his name and the designation of this regiment.

Strange to say, the party arrived at Washington without having been once attacked by the people of the United States. They reported to Lord Lyons, and their arrival having become large boxes, 25 cts., 51 cts., and \$1 each. n18d&w1y known, they were appalled by a visit from Major General McDowell, who came-not to challenge them, as some of the party expected-but to exchange civilities and to tender them the compliment of a division review.

younger officers when they reached the ground every man of whom, in the opinion of Dr. Russell, of the London Times, was panting for their their horses, watching the evolutions of the most singers are liable. perfect division of the greatest army in the Percy could not help saying that never, in their long military experience, had they witnessed a finer spectacle.

The latter, Colonel Percy, as spokesman for the party, expressed his gratification in a neat litle speech to General McDowell, and was duly complimented in the response. No allusion was made by the Englishman to his chief surprise, which was that none of the party had been shot guess that this thought was uppermost in their

With the exquisite tact so characteristic of En glishmen, Col. Percy communicated to Gen Mc Clellan, whom he met at the review, his high appreciation of the soldierly appearance of his troops, and suggested that it would be well to issue an order of the day stating that the review maneuvers of the division very fine and credita-

with extra care when the cars contained "distinguished Englishmen." Had not Col. Percy better have left him the monopoly of the idea?

From the Providence (R. L.) Post, April 3. The Election in Rhode Island-Radicals Again Gone Under.

Our State election came off yesterday "according to law." The Democrats and Conservatives had nominated the State ticket of last year. The Republicans made no nominations; and in attending the polls to contest the election of Senators and Representatives, did not vote for State officers. They profesred great regard for Governor Sprague a short time ago, when it was possible they might thereby disaffect jealous show this regard by voting for him. Nevertheless, he is handsomely enough elected. His vote in all the towns but three-Coventry, New Shoreham and West Greenwich-is ten thousand against him, as reported, is barely forty! About four hundred and thirty Republicans probably dred (we judge from a hasty glance at the figures sent us for Representatives) in the whole

Considering that the absence of any State nominations by our opponents was calculated to assure Democrats and conservatives of a triumph without any great effort to achieve it, and that in a large number of towns the character of the As sembly delegation was conceded before the day of election arrived, it will be admitted, we think, Large Fire-Proof Building, that our friends behaved nobly. Their vote is ever larger than we had supposed it would be. The General Assembly is about the same as last year, the only difference being a trifling gain to the friends of Governor Sprague. We have a handsome majority in the Senate, ditto in the House of Representatives, and ditto, of course. in Grand Committee. This secures the election of a Conservative United States Senator in place of James F. Simmons, and any other conservative action which may be called for by the interests of the State or the country.

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS.-All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rains for the same up to the time they are ordered out. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

FINO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase o ly is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and sued between McCulloch and Osterhaus. Gene-battle array to contend for constitutional liberty the Old World for the past century. Although this arrive to very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furhish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, meands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-Dr. J. C. DEVERAUX, P.O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. 01y22-daw'61

TO MILLINERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILLINERS! AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

HE under signed would respectfully call the attention of Milliners and others to his method of shaping ic., under Bussell's patent, issued An not 23d,

Misses' and Boy's Flats by the above method can be shaped into ladies' fashions; acts in ove minutes, without ripping or sewing a ; single braid, and old fashion bonnets into new shane &c , direct from Philadelphia without ripping or sewing. The subscriber having parchased the exclusive right of the above method of shaps. Grapes in the West. As most prominent among them I ing, &c., for the State of Indiana, is prepared to teach the name the Delaware, Diana, Concord, Cuyahoga, Allen's same at low figure

His method of bleaching is quick and reliable, occupying only three hours to bleach. His improvement for pressing is labor saving and the only method that a female can use to advantage, The above bleaching, shaping and pressing will be taught perfect in five hours-no matter whether the parwill be made. Bear in mind that any one can be taught without a pre-

vious knowledge of the millinery business. Any one decrous of purchasing a shop, town, or county right, or wishing further information on the subject, by one dollar each. dropping a line to the subscriber to Indianapolis Fostoffice will be promptly attended to ND-deod2w&w2 WM. S. EARNEST, Proprieter.

ACENCY.

Leathers. Carter & Mckernan, Attorneys at Law, Being connected with a Military Agency at Washington City, are able to give prompt attention to the laws collection and securing of Pensions. Back Pay of deceased and discharged soldiers, and all the claims and demands against the Government. Persons residing in any part of the State may have their claims secured by addressing them and stating particulars fully. Office 86 East Washington street, in the second building west of the Court House square. REFERENCES-GOV. Morton, Laz Noble, Maj. Gen. Wallace, firig. Gen. Dumont, Col. John Coburn, Judge Perkins,

ERCHANT TAILOR.

F. BUPP, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, No. 105 East Washington street, opposite the Court House, Indianapolis, had: Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings, Tweeds, Cassiners, etc. Also, gentlemen's furnishing goods, vir. Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Neckties, Cra. vats. Handkerchiefs, Gloves, etc. Goests sold and the streets, in rear of Glenn's Block, Indianapolis.

LECTURE.

MASONIC HALL. BAR BERTSORVE By the Reverend C. F. Smarius.

"Spiritism-An old error under a new name." Wednesday Evening, April 9, 8 o'clock Admission 25c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE. TOMLINSON & COX, Druggists, No.

is East Washington Street, Have been appointed agents for the sale of BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO, THE WONDERFUL GRANULUS, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Brouchitis, Wheezing, 'rritation of the

CAUTION.

Uvula and Tonsils, and Diseases of the Lungs. Sold in

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are After due deliberation the invitation was ac- in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers cepted. Precautions were taken, in accordance will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced with General Williams' instructions, to prevent articles, affording more profit to themselves Ask for and the assassination of any members of the party OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," by bands of murderers hired by Mr. Seward. which by long experience have proved their value, having They crossed the Long Bridge without losing a received the sanction of physicians generally, and testiman. Some trepidation was observed among the monials from eminent men throughout the country. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to and took their position in front of the division, dissolve slowly in the mouth, h. ve a direct influence to the affected parts; the sedative and soothing effect to the blood. But the appearance of General McDowell mucus lining of the windpipe into the Bronchil allays Puland staff calmed their tears, and the review pro- monary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and receiled. For five mortal hours they bestrode the various Throat affections to which public speakers and

world. At the close Colonel Lysons and Colonel TO THE EC IL A ID I EC S. Cut this out and save it for reference.

THE "YANKEE CARD WRITER'S" Shopping and Intelligence Agency,

Office at Sherman House, Chicago, Ill Persons in all parts of the Northwest can order by mail any article, simple or important, to be found in Chicago. obtain information on any subject, look up friends or relaat. General McDowell could not, of course, tives, learn best Railroad Routes from Chicago to all parts of the country, secure in advance Railroad, Theater, Concert and Lecture Tickets, Rooms at Hotels, apply for Sitnations, and transact any business of whatever character without the trouble and expense of a personal visit. Mr. SACKETT has the best facilities for purchasing articles

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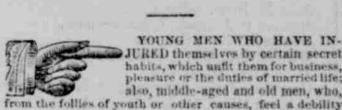
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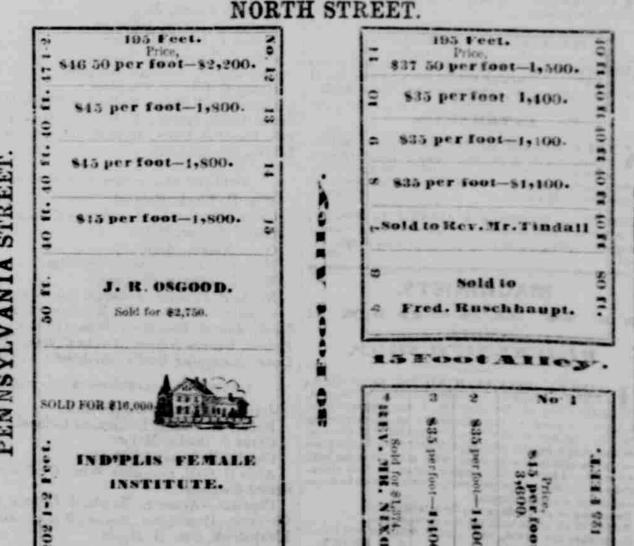
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